

SOUTHEAST ALASKA SAC ROE HERRING FISHERY
2002 MANAGEMENT PLAN



Prepared by
Southeast Alaska Region Staff

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INTRODUCTION

Southeast Alaska commercial herring fisheries occur during the winter when herring are harvested for use primarily as bait and also during the spring when herring are harvested for their roe. The roe harvest includes the traditional sac roe fisheries (set gillnet and purse seine) and, in recent years, spawn-on-kelp pound fisheries. This management plan provides an overview of the 2002 sac roe herring fisheries for Southeast Alaska including expected harvest levels and management strategy. A separate management plan for the spawn-on-kelp pound fisheries will be available at local department area offices.

Southeast Alaska roe herring are commercially harvested by purse seine and set gillnet gear types, both of which are included in the limited entry system. There are currently five sac roe herring fishing areas in Southeast Alaska consisting of two exclusive purse seine and three exclusive gillnet areas (Figure 1).

Approximately 12,654 tons of herring were harvested in commercial sac roe herring fisheries conducted in Southeast Alaska during 2001. A harvest of approximately 12,138 tons is anticipated for the 2002 season.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT OVERVIEW

Commercial herring fishing regulations are contained in the Commercial Herring Regulations Booklet. Copies of the 2001–2002 edition may be obtained at any Department of Fish and Game office. In addition, in January of 2002, the Alaska Board of Fisheries adopted new regulations pertaining to management of the Sitka Sound herring fishery. It was the board's intent that these regulations be in effect for the 2002 season. These new regulations are described in the following section of this plan. Department staff listed at the conclusion of this plan are also available to provide further details.

New Regulations for the Sitka Sound Fishery

During its January 7–14, 2002 meeting in Anchorage, the board adopted the following new regulation for management of the Sitka Sound sac roe herring fishery:

5 AAC 27.195. SITKA SOUND COMMERCIAL SAC ROE HERRING FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLAN. In managing the Sitka Sound commercial sac roe herring fishery the department shall:

- (1) manage the commercial herring sac roe fishery in Section 13-B consistent with the applicable provisions of 5 AAC 27.160(g), and 5 AAC 27.190;
- (2) distribute the commercial harvest, if necessary, so that subsistence users have a reasonable opportunity to harvest the amount as specified in 5 AAC 01.716; and

- (3) recognize that quality and quantity of herring roe on branches, kelp, seaweed, and herring sac roe is an important consideration in the management of the subsistence and commercial sac roe fisheries.

This new regulation creates a new regulatory management plan specific to the commercial fishery in Sitka Sound. The first statement (1) references the existing regulations. The second statement (2) requires that the department distribute the commercial harvest both geographically and temporally, if necessary, so that the subsistence fishery has a reasonable opportunity to harvest the amount of spawn, which the board has determined to be necessary for subsistence (108,000 lbs to 158,000 lbs). The third statement (3) is a statement of finding that the quality, not just the quantity is important for both fisheries, and therefore may be factored into management decisions. The “if necessary” clause in statement (2) emphasizes that management decisions must be made inseason by the department based on the department manager’s best judgement concerning the inseason situation.

Vessel Check-In, Check-Out, and Reporting Procedure

Buyers or buyer’s agents shall register all vessels employed in transporting and processing herring with the department prior to commencing with those activities and make daily reports of herring purchased from fishers as specified by a local representative of the department [5 AAC 27.162(a)]. The department requests that tenders and fishing vessels not previously registered through buyers or buyer’s agents check-in and check-out of the fishing areas with department personnel located on the fishing grounds to facilitate timely and complete assessment of herring landings. Fish tickets must be provided to the CFEC permit holder at the time of delivery to the first buyer or buyer’s agent [5 AAC 27.162(c)]. This means that there must be a separate fish ticket for each delivery to a tender before the tender leaves the fishing grounds to make a delivery. At the request of the CFEC permit holder, on-the-grounds weight and roe content shall both be recorded on the fish ticket. Operators who will transport fish out of Alaska prior to processing must submit a fish ticket before departing the state [5 AAC 39.130(c)]. Fully completed fish tickets with updated accurate and final weights and roe percentages must be submitted to the department within 10 days after the termination of buying operations, unless otherwise specified by the department [5 AAC 27.162(a)(3)].

Reporting Procedures for Floating Fish Processors

Operators of floating fish processing vessels are required to report in person, by radio, or telephone, to the local department representative in the management area of intended operation before processing begins [5 AAC 39.130 (g)]. The report must include the location and date of intended operation.

Announcement of Openings and Closures

Fishery openings and closures will be implemented via department emergency order. Announcements will be issued through normal news release channels and on the fishing grounds over VHF radio. The VHF radio frequency for receiving field announcements will be indicated on the fishing grounds. Harvesters should expect short notification of opening and closing times. This is necessary to provide fishing opportunities prior to major spawning and to maintain the harvest at desired levels.

The department will monitor herring in advance of the expected fishery opening dates. Fisheries will be placed on a two-hour notice prior to the first opening. During the Sitka fishery, the department will try to give the industry a 36-hour advance warning of a decision to place the fishery on two-hour notice. However, if spawning is either earlier or heavier than anticipated and waiting 36 hours could result in loss of fishing opportunity, this much advance notice will not be given. During the Seymour Canal gillnet fishery the department will provide the industry with a 12-hour advance notice. The 12-hour notice helps limit the amount of time vessels must remain on the fishing grounds prior to the start of the fishery.

Management Strategy

The harvest strategy for Southeast Alaska herring sac roe fisheries is based on the availability of mature herring containing quality roe (at least 10% mature roe), total biomass, age structure, recruitment, growth characteristics, and past spawning success. Southeast Alaska herring generally reach maturity at a standard length (tip of the snout to the end of the hypural plate) of 185 mm (8 inches), a size achieved by some three-, and most four-year-old fish.

Herring populations are assessed annually to determine whether individual spawning stocks are above threshold and to determine the appropriate harvest rate (see **Sliding Scale Harvest Rate** on next page). As specified in **5 AAC 27.190. HERRING MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR STATISTICAL AREA A**, harvest of a particular spawning stock is not allowed unless an assessment of the abundance and general condition of that spawning stock has been conducted and the estimated biomass is above the minimum spawning biomass threshold level. The threshold level is the herring biomass needed to meet minimum spawning and/or allocation requirements. The established threshold levels for the herring sac roe fishing areas are:

Fishing Area	Threshold Level
Seymour Canal	3,000 tons
Revilla Channel	6,000 tons
Lynn Canal	5,000 tons
Sitka Sound	20,000 tons
Hobart/Houghton	2,000 tons

A variety of methods have been used to assess the status of herring populations in Southeast Alaska. Prior to 1970, herring abundance was assessed through visual estimates made from vessels using depth sounders and sonar immediately prior to spawning or on wintering aggregations. In addition, miles of spawn were

documented with aerial or skiff surveys. A computer-assisted hydroacoustic survey method was developed in the early 1970s and used extensively during the late 1970s to the mid-1980s. Spawn deposition surveys were first used in 1976 and continue to be a key component of current assessment methods. The spawn deposition method combines diver estimates of herring egg deposition on the spawning grounds along with estimates of total area receiving spawn and average fecundity, to yield an estimate of spawning biomass. The estimates of spawning biomass from one year may be used as a basis to forecast and to set harvest quotas for individual spawning stocks for the following year. This method was used to establish a forecast for the Hobart/Houghton spawning stock.

Beginning in 1994, the department began using age-structured analysis (ASA) to forecast abundance for selected spawning stocks with sufficient historic stock information. The ASA method relies on a time series of herring population assessment data (e.g., spawning biomass as determined by egg deposition surveys and fecundity, age composition and weight-at-age from samples of spawning herring, catch age composition and weight-at-age, and weight-at-age from winter test sampling) to forecast herring biomass for those spawning stocks. This method applies estimates of recruitment, growth, maturation, and natural mortality to an estimate of spawning escapement from one year to forecast biomass for the next year. This is an important development because gains in herring biomass due to recruitment and growth are often not equal to the loss of biomass due to natural mortality. The ASA method is currently used to forecast herring abundance for the Sitka, Revilla Channel, Seymour Canal, Craig/Klawock, and Tenakee Inlet fisheries.

Sliding Scale Harvest Rate

The allowable harvest is based on a graduated scale that allows for higher harvest rates as a herring population increases relative to the threshold level. This approach maintains annual harvest rates between 10 and 20% of the spawning stock in excess of established threshold levels. When the spawning stock biomass is at the minimum threshold level, a 10% harvest is allowed. The allowable harvest increases an additional 2% for every spawning stock biomass increase of an amount equal to the threshold level and reaches a maximum of 20% when the population is six-times the threshold level.

The percent harvest rate for any multiple of the threshold level from one to six can be estimated from Figure 2, or by performing the following calculation:

$$\text{Percent Harvest Rate} = 8 + 2 \left[\frac{\text{Spawning Population Size}}{\text{Threshold Level}} \right] \quad (1)$$

An exception to the harvest rate formula now applies to the Sitka Sound sac roe herring fishery based on Board of Fisheries action taken at the 1997 meeting in Sitka. For the Sitka fishery, the new harvest rate is calculated as follows using a 20,000-ton threshold (Figure 3):

$$\text{Percent Harvest Rate} = 2 + 8 \left[\frac{\text{Spawning Population Size}}{\text{Threshold Level}} \right] \quad (2)$$

Roe Quality

Sac roe herring fisheries are managed in compliance with regulation 5 AAC 27.059. MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR COMMERCIAL HERRING SAC ROE FISHERIES. This regulation outlines ways the department can manage sac roe fisheries to enhance value. To determine the best time to fish, the department samples prespawning herring populations in cooperation with harvesters and trained industry technicians. All test-fishing activities must be authorized by department biologists on the fishing grounds.

GILLNET FISHERIES

There are three set gillnet sac roe fishing areas in Southeast Alaska; the Revilla Channel fishery in regulatory Section 1-F, the Seymour Canal fishery in Section 11-D, and the Hobart-Houghton fishery in District 10. A summary of historical harvest and fishing time information for each fishery is shown in Table 1. Gillnetters are reminded that regulations require identification tags, issued by the department, to be placed on one buoy at each end of a herring set gillnet. The department will charge five dollars for each buoy identification tag (ten dollars total) to recoup printing and administrative costs.

Revilla Channel

Set gillnet sac roe fisheries have occurred in the Revilla Channel area (Section 1-F) since 1976 (Table 1). Seasonal landings have ranged from a low of 171 tons in 1978 to a high of 3,250 tons in 1983. In 1990, 2000 and 2001 the minimum threshold level was not reached and no fishery was permitted. In 1999 a GHF of 870 tons was established. However, due to on-grounds concerns over the lack of herring located in state waters, no herring were harvested.

The ASA forecast of biomass for the Revilla Channel spawning population in state managed waters for the 2002 season is approximately 2,300 tons. This is well below the threshold level of 6,000 tons, hence no commercial harvest will occur in the state waters of Revilla Channel. The department will, however, continue to monitor the status of the Revilla Channel herring in 2002. Spawning will be mapped, samples will be taken for age class distribution, and dive surveys will be conducted to estimate the spawning biomass. The population estimate determined in 2002 will be used to set the harvest level for 2003.

Seymour Canal

Set gillnet fisheries have occurred intermittently in Seymour Canal (Section 11-D) since the fishery was changed from a seine area to a gillnet area in 1980. Annual landings during years fished by gillnets have ranged from a low of 302 tons in 1987 to a high of 706 tons in 1999.

The ASA forecast of the mature spawning biomass for the Seymour Canal herring spawning stock is approximately 8,155 tons. Using the sliding scale harvest rate, this biomass allows a harvest rate of 13.4% of the population and a GHF of 1,096 tons for the 2001–2002 fishing season.

Opening dates for the Seymour Canal gillnet fishery have ranged from April 26 to May 14. Since 1980, spawning has started as early as April 19 and as late as May 9. Department personnel will begin to monitor the Seymour Canal area in mid-April. Initially, monitoring will be limited to aerial surveys. Depending on observed herring activity, vessels with department personnel will be on the fishing grounds by late April or early May.

Set gillnet buoy stickers must be obtained and placed on buoys prior to fishing. Identification stickers will be available from the Douglas and Petersburg fish and game offices prior to the time the department's vessel is on the fishing grounds; thereafter, identification stickers can only be obtained from the department's vessel. The stickers will only be issued to valid permit holders and proper picture identification will be required.

Legal gear for the Seymour Canal fishery is one, 50-fathom net, with a minimum mesh size of 2 1/8 inches stretched mesh and a maximum depth of 120 meshes. If, during the course of the fishery a buoy sticker is lost, a replacement sticker must be obtained from the department before fishing is resumed.

Regulations require a one-hour grace period for nets to be removed from the water following the announced closure time. No gillnet may be reset after the closure time. Additionally, the department has been given the authority to open the fishery for one hour or less without a grace period. An opening of this nature could occur if, after the initial opening, a small but manageable amount of herring is left on the GHF. The department will announce if a grace period will not be allowed due to an opening of one hour or less.

Hobart/Houghton

The Alaska Board of Fisheries adopted a regulation in January 1997 that allocates any unharvested portion of the guideline harvest level (GHF) for the Hobart/Houghton winter food and bait fishery to the sac roe gillnet fishery. Sac roe harvests occurred in 1997 through 1999. In 2000 the GHF was harvested in the winter bait fishery (Table 1). No harvest occurred in 2001. The 2002 forecast of the mature spawning biomass for the Hobart/Houghton herring spawning stock is 906 tons. This is below the minimum threshold level of 2,000 tons. Therefore, there will not be a set gillnet sac roe fishery in 2002.

PURSE SEINE FISHERIES

There are two purse seine herring sac roe areas in Southeast Alaska: Lynn Canal and Sitka Sound. Commercial fishing will be allowed only in Sitka Sound during the 2002 season. A summary of harvest and fishing time information for each fishery is shown in Table 2.

Lynn Canal

The Lynn Canal herring sac roe fishing area encompasses regulatory Sections 15-B, 15-C, and that portion of Section 11-A north of Shrine Island.

The Lynn Canal fishery has not been open since 1982. Aerial and on-the-grounds surveys conducted in the Lynn Canal fishing area during the spring of 2001 indicated that the population was below the spawning threshold level of 5,000 tons. Therefore, this fishery will not open in 2002.

Sitka Sound

The Sitka Sound sac roe fishing area encompasses the waters of Section 13-B north of the latitude of Aspid Cape, excluding the waters of Whale and Necker bays.

The 2002 forecast of the mature spawning biomass for the Sitka Sound herring spawning stock is 55,209 tons. This biomass estimate is the result of applying the ASA model using weight-at-age data from a test fishery conducted in January 2002. The estimated spawning biomass results in a harvest rate of 20% and a preliminary GHL of 11,042 tons.

The ASA forecasting model indicates the 2002 spawning population will consist of 8.6% age-3, 40.6% age-4, 23.7% age-5, 5.0% age-6, 15.1% age-7, and 7.0% age-8+ herring. Applying expected age structure and 2002 winter weight-at-age measurements to the population forecast in numbers of fish yields an overall average weight of 142 grams. Observed winter weights-at-age are reflective of expected sizes the following spring.

Herring distribution and roe quality will be monitored prior to and during the fishing period. Monitoring methods for 2002 will include aerial surveys, hydroacoustic surveys, and test fishing. A refinement of the test fishing program for 2002 will be that specific daily test fishing boat assignments requested by the department will be made by a fisher selected as the test boat program coordinator. Prior to making test sets, the identified test boats will coordinate with department biologists on the grounds for collection and transport of herring samples to a central location for analysis by industry technicians. The areas open to fishing will depend on the distribution of herring, the need to provide for a fishery that will harvest good quality herring, and the need to provide a reasonable opportunity for subsistence.

In order to help the department to ensure that a reasonable opportunity is provided for subsistence the Board of Fisheries solicited the department's assurance that a Memorandum of Understanding would be developed between the Department of Fish and Game and the Sitka Tribe of Alaska that would specify STA participation in a newly created inseason task force. The inseason task force would provide recommendations concerning proposed management decisions for openings of the commercial fishery considering potential impacts on the final outcome of the subsistence fishery as well as the commercial fishery. The four task force members would include representatives of STA, a permit holder, a processor, and the Sitka Advisory Committee. Members would be available on short notice to review proposed decisions of the fishery manager. In the event of dissenting recommendations, the fishery manager would be the final arbiter after having considered all input from the task force. During or following each season the subsistence division would work cooperatively with the Sitka Tribe of Alaska to determine the amount and quality of the subsistence harvest, and would indicate whether the amount necessary for subsistence had been successfully harvested, and therefore, whether a reasonable opportunity for subsistence had been provided.

The department is requesting registration information for all fishing boats, tenders, and processors prior to the fishery. Registration is greatly simplified if coordinated and provided by each processing company. Processing companies should contact the Sitka fish and game office for a registration form. In addition, each processor should update the Sitka fish and game office with expected daily (24-hour) processing capacity and/or exporting plans. Company affiliations and processing capacities will be considered confidential.

The department held the annual Southeast Alaska sac roe fisheries pre-season planning meeting in Sitka on February 26, 2002. Invited to participate in this meeting were all permit holders, all buyers from the 2001 season, three representatives of STA, and the appropriate department biologists. A general agreement on a harvesting approach was that the department would attempt to provide five open fishing periods with four one-day periods without fishing between openings to harvest the 11,042 ton GHL for the 2002 season. A premise of this approach was that this harvest rate is well within the combined ability of processing companies to freeze the catch over a two-day period. A cooperative style fishery would be considered by fishers and the department as an option in the event that the final remaining GHL at the end of the season was less than 1,500 tons. As always, this latter approach would require agreement between the 51 permit holders in the fishery. The plan to harvest over a nine-day period would help to disperse the fishery geographically as well as over time. Mechanisms for dispersal were also discussed which included limiting harvest in proportion to historical use by past commercial competitive fisheries (50-55% of the GHL) in the highest frequency spawning area along the Halibut Point Road system from Whiting Harbor to the Gavanski Islands. The general approach would be to act on opportunities for openings outside of the high frequency spawning area as they arise, yet recognize that fishing within this area may be necessary in order to provide an opportunity for the commercial fishery to harvest and to reach the season's GHL. In order to maximize options for commercial opening areas, increased sonar surveys will be encouraged by the test boat program. Further refinements of this plan are expected to depend on inseason observations and would consider recommendations by the inseason task force. A final meeting to review and coordinate planning for the fishery will occur in Sitka when the fishery has been placed on two-hour notice.

LIST OF MANAGEMENT CONTACTS

The following ADF&G, Division of Commercial Fisheries personnel may be contacted regarding this management plan:

Andy McGregor Region I Supervisor Douglas Regional Office	P.O. Box 240020 Douglas, Alaska 99824 (907) 465-4250
Scott Kelley Region I Management Coordinator Douglas Regional Office	P.O. Box 240020 Douglas, Alaska 99824 (907) 465-4250
Craig Farrington Area Management Biologist Douglas Regional Office	P.O. Box 240020 Douglas, Alaska 99824 (907) 465-4250
Kyle Hebert Herring Research Biologist Petersburg Area Office	P.O. Box 667 Petersburg, Alaska 99833 (907) 772-3801
Phil Doherty, Scott Walker, & Don House Area Management Biologists Ketchikan Area Office	2030 Sea Level Dr., Suite 205 Ketchikan, Alaska 99901 (907) 255-5195
William Bergmann and Troy Thynes Area Management Biologists Petersburg Area Office	P.O. Box 667 Petersburg, Alaska 99833 (907) 772-3801
Bill Davidson and Dave Gordon Area Management Biologists Sitka Area Office	304 Lake St. Rm. 103 Sitka, Alaska 99835 (907) 747-6688
Ryan Hardy Assistant Area Management Biologist Wrangell Area Office	P.O. Box 200 Wrangell, Alaska 99929 (907) 874-3822

Copies of this management plan may also be found at the following web site:

<http://www.cf.adfg.state.ak.us/region1/finfish/herring/herrhom1.htm>

Table 1. Southeast Alaska gillnet sac roe herring fisheries information summary, 1976–2001.

Year	Seymour Canal ^a				Revilla Channel			
	Guideline Harvest Level (Tons)	Catch (Tons)	Date Two Hour Notice Was Effective	Opening Dates	Guideline Harvest Level (Tons)	Catch (Tons)	Date Two Hour Notice Was Effective	Opening Dates
1976	200	195		May 9	300	426	March 23	April 2
1977	500	485	May 4	May 9	800	820	March 29	April 1
1978	500	729	May 2	May 8	680	171	March 26	April 4
1979	250	269	May 3	May 3	585	528	March 28	March 29
1980	--	--	Fishery Not Open	--	1,100	1,140	March 25	March 25
1981	600	615	April 28	April 28	1,550	1,840	March 20	March 20
1982	--	--	Fishery Not Open	--	1,700	2,279	March 20	March 26
1983	--	--	Fishery Not Open	--	2,500	3,250	March 23	March 24
1984	375	518	April 20	April 26	2,100	2,182	March 20	March 29
1985	--	--	Fishery Not Open	--	2,300	2,161	March 28	March 29
1986	300	339	May 5	May 10	1,100	1,536	March 29	March 31
1987	419	302	May 1	May 5, 6	1,200	1,440	March 24	March 26, 27
1988	530	586	April 20	April 26-May 1	953	1,087	March 24	March 25
1989	332	547	April 21	April 28	647	592	March 20	March 20, 21
1990	312	359	April 21	April 28-29	--	--	--	--
1991	--	--	Fishery Not Open	--	680	660	March 28	April 8-11
1992	--	--	Fishery Not Open	--	1,200	1,256	April 1	April 3
1993	--	--	Fishery Not Open	--	717 ^b	737	March 31	April 10
1994	368	382	April 28	April 29	880 ^b	749	April 9	April 9,11
1995	316	319	April 30	May 14	630	626	April 11	April 12
1996	--	--	Fishery Not Open	--	871	605	April 8	April 10
1997	-	-	Fishery Not Open	--	912	1,137	April 6	April 6
1998	633	585	April 30	May 1-4	620	616	April 1	April 1, 2
1999	595	706	April 30	April 30	870	0		
2000	346	394	May 3	May 5	0	0		
2001	474	620	May 6	May 11-12	0	0		

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Table 1. (page 2 of 2)

Hobart Bay/Port Houghton ^c					
Year	Guideline Harvest Level ^d (Tons)	Catch (Tons)		Date Two Hour Notice Was Effective For Sac Roe	Opening Dates
		Bait	Sac Roe		Bait/Sac Roe
1977	0	40	0		October 1
1978	0	0	0		Fishery Not Open
1979	0	0	0		Fishery Not Open
1980	0	0	0		Fishery Not Open
1981	0	0	0		Fishery Not Open
1982	0	0	0		Fishery Not Open
1983	0	0	0		Fishery Not Open
1984	0	0	0		Fishery Not Open
1985	0	0	0		Fishery Not Open
1986	0	0	0		Fishery Not Open
1987	0	0	0		Fishery Not Open
1988	0	0	0		Fishery Not Open
1989	0	0	0		Fishery Not Open
1990	0	0	0		Fishery Not Open
1991	0	0	0		Fishery Not Open
1992	200	0	0		January 13, 1992
1993	500	0	0		January 12, 1993
1994	230	140	0		October 17, 1993
1995	250	229	0		October 1, 1994
1996	700	230	0		October 15, 1995
1997	550	100	442	April 19	October 1, 1996-April 28
1998	260	0	351	April 19	October 1, 1997-April 20
1999	436	0	506	April 25	October 14, 1998-April 26
2000	418	432	0	No Fishery	December 1, 1999-Gillnet not opened
2001	0	0	0	No Fishery	Fishery Not Opened

^a Seymour Canal was a purse seine fishing area prior to 1980.

^b Quota reduced by 150 tons as an allocation for the Annette Island sac roe harvest.

^c Hobart Bay was opened to Gillnet Sac Roe Fishing in 1997.

^d Gillnet quota is the portion left after the winter bait fishery is completed.

Table 2. Southeast Alaska purse seine sac roe herring fisheries information summary, 1976–2001.

Year	Juneau ^a -Lynn Canal					Sitka Sound			
	Guideline Harvest Level (Tons)	Catch (Tons)		Date 2-Hour Notice Was Effective	Opening Dates	Guideline Harvest Level (Tons)	Catch (Tons)	Date 2-Hour Notice Was Effective	Opening Dates
1976	750	432	Seine		April 26	780	800	April 10	April 16
		124	Gillnet		April 29				
1977	875	709	Seine		April 19	--	--	Fishery Not Open	--
		217	Gillnet		April 20				
1978	500	602	Seine	April 19	April 20	250	175	April 4	April 5
	200	346	Gillnet	April 21					
1979	--	--		Fishery Not Open	--	2,000	2,250	April 7	April 12
1980	600	975	Seine	April 13	April 26	4,000	4,385	April 4	April 4, 5
1981	725	761	Seine	April 17	April 23	2,700	3,506	March 23	March 24, 26
1982	375	551	Seine	April 30	April 30	3,000	4,363	March 26	March 30
1983	--	--		Fishery Not Open	--	5,500	5,463	March 23	March 26, 29
1984	--	--		Fishery Not Open	--	5,000	5,711	March 22	March 26, 27, 28
1985	--	--		Fishery Not Open	--	7,700	7,475	March 24	March 29, April 1, 5
1986	--	--		Fishery Not Open	--	5,029	5,443	March 28	April 2, 8
1987	--	--		Fishery Not Open	--	3,600	4,216	March 23	March 31
1988	--	--		Fishery Not Open	--	9,200	9,573	March 25	April 4 - 14
1989	--	--		Fishery Not Open	--	11,700	11,831	March 23	March 31 - April 8
1990	--	--		Fishery Not Open	--	4,146	3,804	April 4	April 5, 6
1991	--	--		Fishery Not Open	--	3,200	1,908	March 29	April 10 - April 13
1992	--	--		Fishery Not Open	--	3,356	5,368	March 30	April 6
1993	--	--		Fishery Not Open	--	9,691	10,186	March 26	March 27 - April 3
1994	--	--		Fishery Not Open	--	4,432	4,753	March 28	March 29, 31
1995	--	--		Fishery Not Open	--	2,609	2,908	March 23	March 25, 27
1996	--	--		Fishery Not Open	--	8,144	8,144	March 23	March 23, March 31-Apr. 9

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Table 2. (page 2 of 2)

Year	Juneau ^a -Lynn Canal				Sitka Sound			
	Guideline Harvest Level (Tons)	Catch (Tons)	Date 2-Hour Notice Was Effective	Opening Dates	Guideline Harvest Level (Tons)	Catch (Tons)	Date 2-Hour Notice Was Effective	Opening Dates
1997	--	--	Fishery Not Open	--	10,900	11,147	March 18	March 18-March 23
1998	--	--	Fishery Not Open	--	6,900	6,705	March 16	March 16, 18, 19
1999	--	--	Fishery Not Open	--	8,476	9,136	March 19	March 22, 24, 26-27
2000			Fishery Not Open		5,120	4,572	March 13	March 19, 22
2001	--	--	Fishery Not Open	--	10,597	12,034	March 15	March 22, 26, 27

^a The Juneau fishery was both a gillnet and seine area prior to 1980.

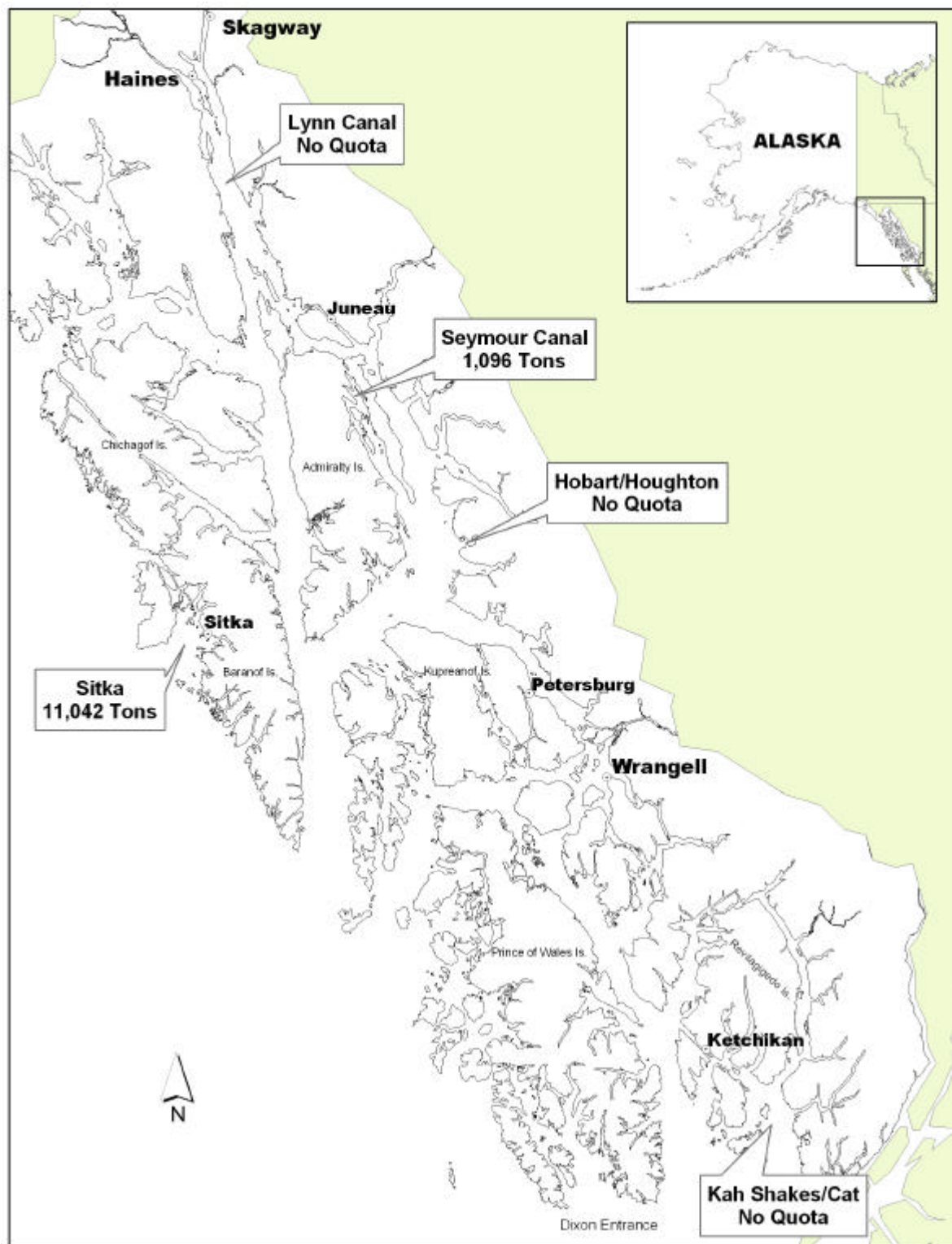


Figure 1. Southeast Alaska sac roe herring areas and preliminary GHGs for 2002.

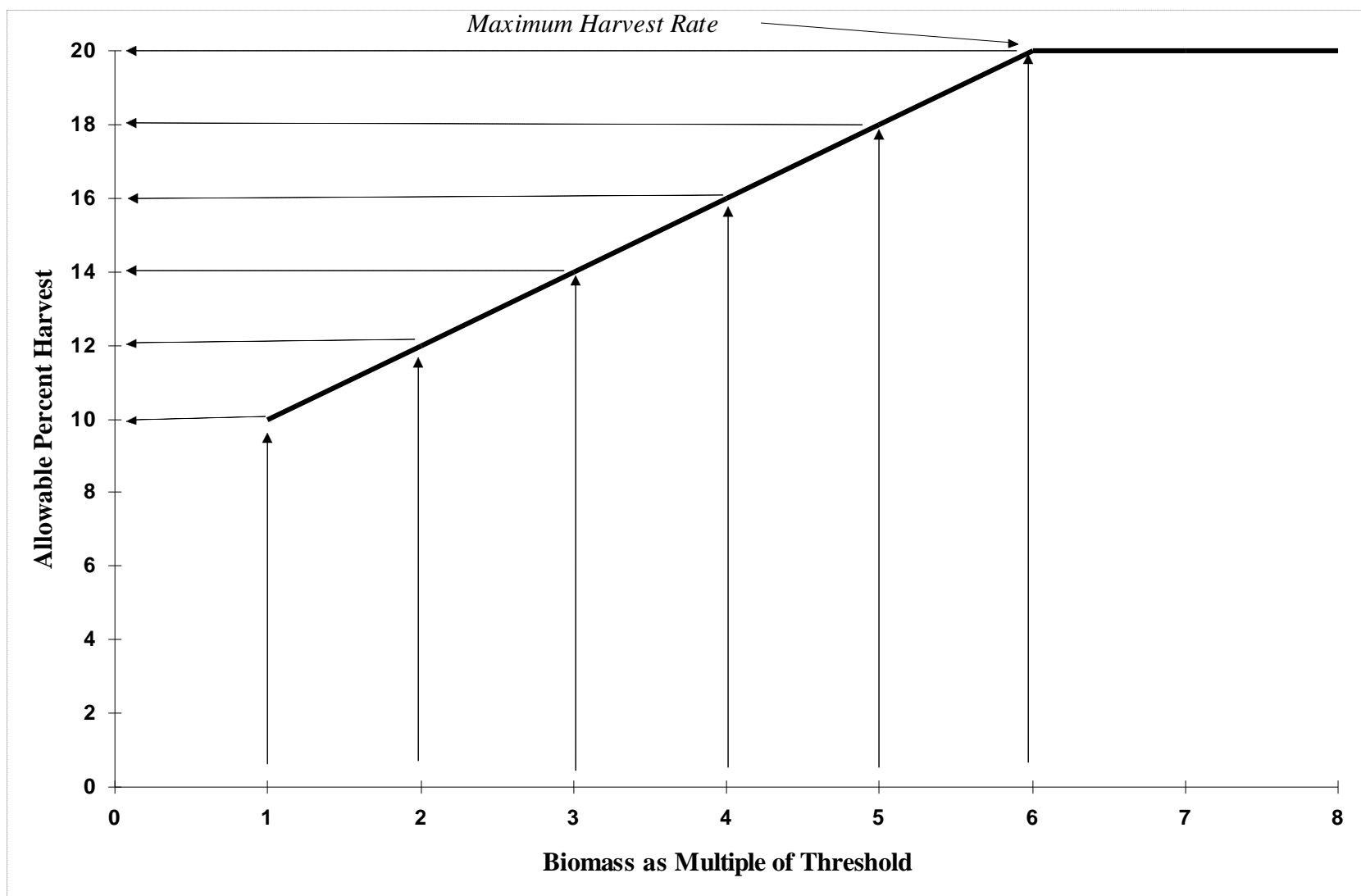


Figure 2. Generalized harvest strategy for Southeast Alaska herring. The allowable percent annual harvest is plotted against the estimated biomass of mature herring expressed as a multiple of the established harvest threshold level.

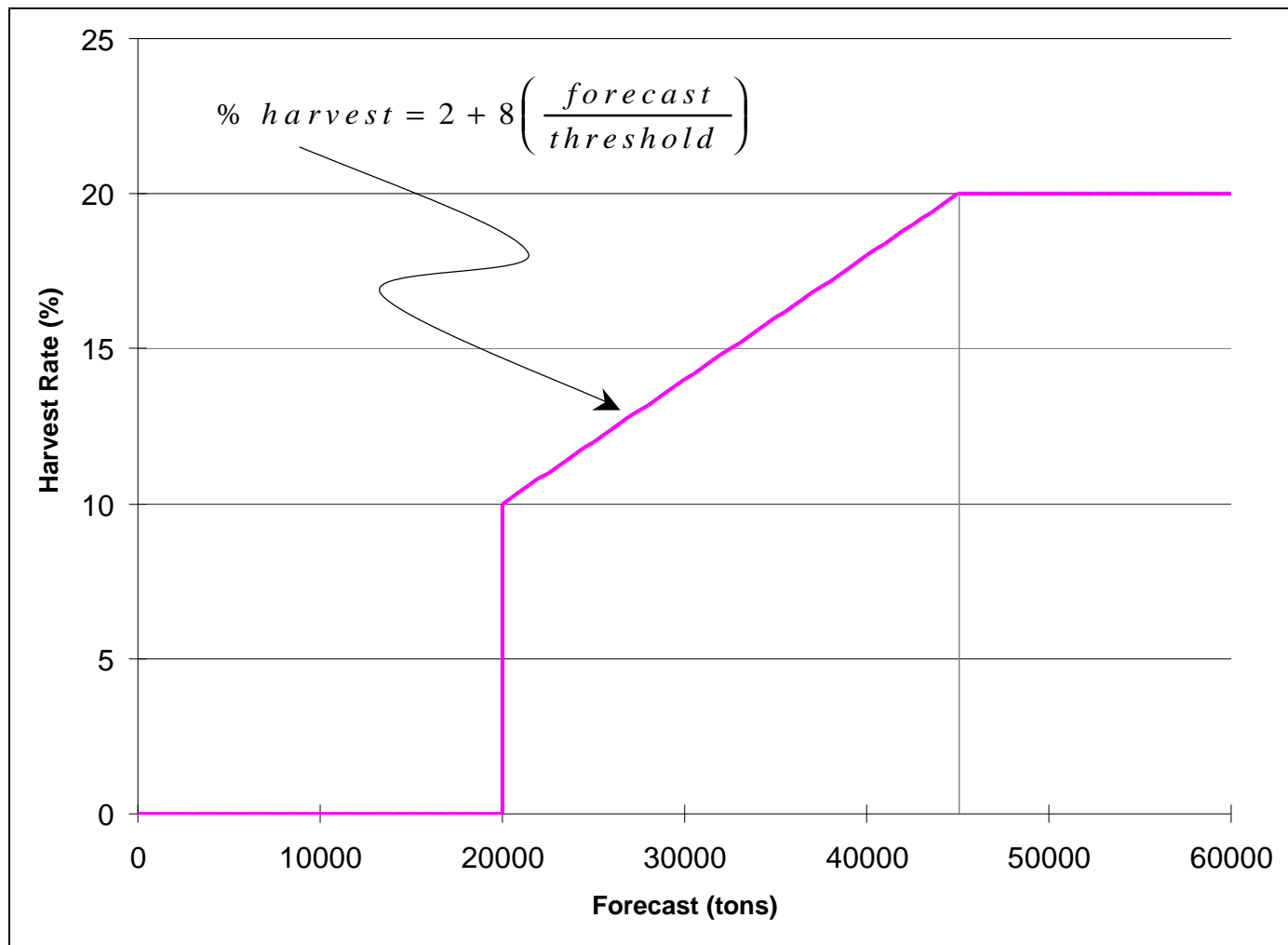


Figure 3. Harvest rate and formula for Sitka Sound under 20,000 ton minimum threshold level [5 AAC 27.160 (g)].

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